

DOCUMENTED CHROMOSOME NUMBERS 2001:1.
CHROMOSOME NUMBER OF
LUPINUS HAVARDII (FABACEAE)

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Chromosome numbers for the American taxa of the large genus *Lupinus* are mostly diploid ($2n=24$) or tetraploid ($2n=48$). However, two species of biennial (or winter annuals) native to central Texas and closely adjacent Mexico, *L. subcarnosus* Hook. and *L. texensis* Hook., were found by Turner (1957) to be uniformly diploid with $2n=36$. Subsequently, Turner (1994) noted that the closely related winter annual, *L. havardii* S. Wats. of Trans-Pecos, Texas and closely adjacent Mexico, appeared to belong to this complex, but chromosome counts for the species were unknown. To remedy this, bud material for *L. havardii* was obtained by the senior author in the early spring of 2001, these subsequently counted by the junior author.

Meiotic counts were obtained from natural populations of *L. havardii* using the methods of Turner (1957). Voucher specimens are on file at SRSC and TEX, these obtained at the following localities:

Presidio Co.: 2.1 road mi N of Shafter along Hwy 169, 23 Feb 2001, Turner 21-2.

Presidio Co.: 7 road mi E of Presidio along Hwy 170, 23 Feb 2001, Turner 21-4.

Presidio Co.: 14 road mi E of Presidio along Hwy 170, 23 Feb 2001, Turner 21-7.

All counts were determined to be $2n=36$ (18 bivalents), except for collections 21-2 and 21-7, both of which showed circa counts of $n=18$ bivalents. Turner (1994) noted that the chromosome count of *L. havardii* was "likely to be $2n=18$ pairs since the taxon *L. havardii* seems closely related to *L. texanus*," Which is verified by the present paper.

REFERENCES

- TURNER, B.L. 1957. The chromosomal and distributional relationships of *Lupinus texensis* and *L. subcarnosus* (Leguminosae). *Madoño* 14:13–16.
- TURNER, B.L. 1994. Species of *Lupinus* (Fabaceae) occurring in northeastern Mexico (Nuevo Leon and closely adjacent states). *Phytologia* 76:290–302.